The Times-Dispatch

Business Office....Times-Dispatch Building
10 South Tenth Street.
South Richmond..............1020 Hull Street
Washington Bureau..........Munsey Building
Petersburg Bureau....109 N. Sycamore Street
Lynchburg Bureau............218 Eighth Street

BY MAIL. POSTAGE PAID.	One. Year.	Six Mos.	Three Mos.	One Mo.
Daily with Sunday........	$6.00	$3.00	$1.50	.55
Daily without Sunday.....	4.00	2.00	1.00	.35
Sunday edition only........	2.00	1.00	.50	.25

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg— One Week.
Daily with Sunday............................ 15 cents
Daily without Sunday........................ 10 cents
Sunday only.................................... 5 cents

Entered January 27, 1905, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1914.

WHERE POWER HAS GROWN.

Few chapters of American history show a more marked example of power by accretion than does the Interstate Commerce Commission, to which the President proposes authority shall be given to pass on the stock and bond issues and purchases of railroads.

The commission was created less by law than by necessity. Despite the broad ground taken by Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden (9 Wheaton, 1), Congress claimed for forty years that competition would regulate the railroad rates of the country. But when, in 1886, the Supreme Court held that no State could interfere with interstate rates (Wabash vs. Illinois, 118 U. S., 557), Congress had to establish some agency which should prescribe the proper interstate tariffs. The commission established February 4, 1887, by a bill, of which Senator Cullom was author, was expected to be little more than a legal fiction to discharge perfunctory duties.

Within two years, however, it became manifest that if the commission were to set aside unreasonable rates, it must know wherein the rate was improper, and must, accordingly, have access to the books of the railroad companies. The result was the act of March, 1889, to which we owe our first accurate reports of railroad operations.

As the rulings of the commission were subject to review by the courts, these two acts were soon construed to define, though not always to enlarge, the powers of the commission. Thus, in the famous Troy case, decided in 1896, the courts empowered the commission to allow different rates where the element of water competition entered and established a new principle. But in the maximum rate case of 1897 the Supreme Court held that the power of the commission to declare a rate unreasonable did not carry with it the right to fix a reasonable rate.

While the latter ruling temporarily crippled the commission, other acts of Congress gave to it new authority in other directions. Feeling that if the commission should exist it might as well earn its pay, Congress, in 1893, placed in its hands the administration of the safety-devices act, and, in 1901 vested it with authority to investigate wrecks and accidents.

For almost a decade after the decision in the maximum rate case the commission was forced to content itself with the semblance of authority, unable to enforce its ruling or to correct unreasonable rates. But the Elkins act, passed in 1903, gave the commission power to prevent discrimination. This carried with it the right to brandish a club, which was so effective in preventing rebates that Congress, after a memorable debate three years later, vested in the commission the power to fix rates. Since that time the "ashpan law," the "workingday" regulations, the transportation of explosives and a number of other important administrative duties have been placed in charge of the commission.

Thus, bit by bit, the power of the commission has been increased, until a fifth wheel in the machinery for the control of railroads has become in every sense the governor of the engine. For no other reason than that it existed, did it work reasonably well and never protested against new duties, the commission has been made second in power only to the Supreme Court of Appeals. And now, if the President's recommendations be adopted, the seven members of the commission will have the veto on the stock and bond issue of railroads—will, in short, hold the check-reins on progress.

The work of the commission has been earnest and its proceedings exhaustive. Commissioner Lane's report on express rates, for instance, is, and will probably remain, one of the most remarkable economic feats of the generation.

During the last fiscal year the commission investigated 6,550 informal complaints, placed on its docket 6,009 cases of improper rates, ordered reparation to shippers in the sum of $295,611, heard 755 formal complaints, ordered ninety-three indictments, successfully prosecuted sixty-one companies and passed on 5,020 applications for the continuance of temporary rates.

From those sections of the Constitution whose significance the framers of that document never realized have grown the great powers of the Federal government; from those agencies which often were disregarded or viewed with contempt, relief has come; from the Wabash Railroad case has arisen the most remarkable tribunal of its kind in the world.

Shanghai eggs are being shipped from China to this country, but at that they can't be any higher than the fresh Hanover product.

Pierpont Morgan has returned of his own accord some English relics, the title of which is in doubt. He will be called upon to return a certain will, regarding the title to which there is no doubt.

FOR THE PEOPLE, NOT THE BANKERS.

Two mistaken ideas of the bill to reduce the tax on bank deposits seem to stick in the minds of those who are not familiar with the practical operation of our laws. One is that this bill, in some strange way, is for the benefit of the bankers, and is being urged by them because it will help their business.

As a matter of fact, this amendment of an outrageous statute is for the benefit of the people, and not for the benefit of the bankers. The latter do not pay the tax, and have nothing to lose by its operation. They must, to be sure, expect large withdrawals during the last days of January, as long as the present law continues in force, and must make preparations accordingly. But to do this they merely have to call in their loans, inconveniencing, not themselves, but the business of the State.

And beyond this they are, neither directly nor indirectly, in any way affected by the operation of the law. The people who have money on certificate of deposit and pay more than half their interest in taxes, the business men who have open accounts, every cent of which they may owe; the widow whose little estate is in a savings bank—these, and not the banks, benefit by the far-seeing mercy of the bill that has passed the Senate.

There is, too, in the minds of some legislators, a belief that the amendment affects only "money in bank." There could be no more mistaken idea. Under the terms of the present law, all money is taxable, whether it be in the vault of a Virginia bank or in an old stocking under the mattress at home; whether on deposit in Richmond or in New York. By the ruling of the Attorney-General, the only possible escape from the tax, save through violation of the law, is to invest money in nontaxables. Every man who signs his interrogatory is supposed to list the money he has in bank, the money he has on his person—even the money he may have sent to another State to avoid the tax.

The bill deserves support in itself, and deserves it still more in that it demonstrates to the people of Virginia the real desire of the Assembly to give them relief. Heretofore there has been naught but talk and promise—here is an opportunity for decision and action. Once the Assembly passes this bill it will have given to the people of the Commonwealth convincing evidence of its desire to substitute justice for confiscation, equity for robbery by law.

The passage of this act, we take it, will not be an isolated application of a just principle. It cannot be. With it there must be a classification of property for taxation—a classification which will not encourage the sale of securities to take advantage of the exemption of money, a classification which will fix on stocks and bonds a tax in proportion to their earning power.

In view of these facts—the positive benefits to the citizen rather than to the banker, the utter injustice of the present statute, its significance to the cause of reform and the possibilities of tax revision, which it anticipates, we cannot see how members of the House can oppose the bill as passed by the Senate.

A DOUBLE BARRELED LAW.

To make the carrying of concealed weapons a felony and to prohibit the sale of revolvers except for causes, clearly defined in the statute, which also would provide adequate punishment for dealers violating the act would be to tackle the problem of gun-toting from both ends, and to close in a large measure both avenues to a practice which is an admitted and serious menace to life.

Carrying concealed weapons is no longer a custom on the part of white people, but it is more than a custom, it is a habit, among certain elements of the blacks, and among the whites is not by any means a thing unknown. It is still the cause of suicide, murder and felonious shooting. It still gives our coroner's juries work to do, and still helps keep the criminal courts busy.

To break up the practice is a consummation admittedly a necessity to the better protection of life. To that end attention has been devoted by legislators for years, and yet practically nothing has been accomplished by law. Some advance has been made as the efficiency of police protection has increased, and as communities have become less exposed to the dangers of outlaws and the outcasts of society, but progress, even along these lines, has not kept pace with the constantly diminishing needs of weapons to law-abiding citizens, and practically no advance has been made toward stopping the practice on the part of the actual and potential lawbreakers.

The lightness of the penalty, no less than the difficulty of detection, has been one cause of the inefficacy of the laws on the subject, and another has been the failure of the lawmakers to devote their attention as much to prevention at the source as to prevention by the example of punishment of the gun-toter. A heavier penalty will aid, in that it will tend to eliminate the man who carries concealed weapons for no good reason and with no malicious purpose, and prohibition of the sale, except for good cause, will make it more difficult and more dangerous for the professional gun-toter to practice his profession.

"The Trusts Have the Track" announces the Boston Herald—a blind siding, unless we misread what your Uncle Woodrow has to say.

Something is wrong with the General Assembly. No member has yet disputed the constitutionality of an act or appealed to "that declaration wrung by our fathers from the unwilling hand of a despot King."

OUR LITTLE DELILAHS.

"I am very much in sympathy with Mr. and Mrs. Bradley and their daughter Delilah, and I don't think the child should be censured any more than her parents. No girl at the age of sixteen should be allowed to leave her home and go from the watchful care and training of her mother, if she has one, at that age. This girl was too young to be placed in a stenographers' office, and more especially with one who could put every allurement before her. Children at that age are easily attracted by wealth and show. No doubt if Delilah could have waited until she was eighteen or twenty she would have acted very differently.

MRS. O. T. M.

Our correspondent is right. Society, and not this wretched little prodigal, is at fault; we who sit snugly in our own virtue and thank God that we are not as other men, make other men as they are. And we sin first of all in that our industrial system makes us sacrifice childhood to the dollar, youth to a livelihood.

We are not so blind as not to see that there come times when the girls of a family must either work or starve. But we believe with all our hearts that if these cases be investigated the vast majority of them arise because someone—a parent, an employer—has failed to do his duty. Nothing that we can do as a nation will mean more for the next generation than a concerted effort to save from toil and from the temptation that sometimes follows it, the girls who are to be the mothers of the next generation. Better a slower industrial life, better less of that which we vaunt as progress, than riches purchased by the blood of our children. Better wise child-labor laws than larger dividends.

Of this case, in all its pathos, we know little more than has been printed in our paper. We cannot say how or wherein the mother failed in her duty, or whether she failed at all. Yet this we know: that social usage which would make a child a woman overnight—that foolish haste which would give a child the prerogatives of maturity without the experience of years, is responsible for our Delilah Bradleys.

It may sound old-fashioned in a day when fifteen-year-old children have their beaux, and when thirteen-year-old girls go unescorted to dances, but we lose so many of our young women because we will not let them remain children.

Oh, for a return to that sanity and good sense which would lead a child gently into life—opening the doors only as strength is given, meeting the foe only as knowledge arms.

Queries and Answers

John Brown's Counsel.
Did John Brown, the abolitionist, have good counsel of his own choosing or did the court assign him lawyers?
THOS. DOWNES.

Both. The record says, "Pursuant to summons, the court of justices met on October 25 and immediately entered upon the examination of Brown and his associates, which was for treason and murder. Upon inquiry of the court it was ascertained that the prisoner had no counsel. Here Brown arose and addressed the court to the effect that he had been promised a fair trial, but he did not believe he would have it. He had no counsel, but if allowed time he would have counsel of his own choosing. He did not care for the mockery of a trial; the court could save itself the time and expense of a mere form. The court explained that this was only a preliminary examination, and could not await the arrival of counsel from the North. The court appointed Hon. Charles J. Faulkner and Lawson Botts, Esq., to represent the prisoner." Subsequently, Thomas C. Green took the place of Mr. Faulkner, and on the morning of the 28th George H. Hoyt, of Boston, arrived to act as counsel for Brown, and on the same day Messrs. Green and Botts withdrew from the case in view of the prisoner's lack of confidence in them. On the 29th additional counsel, Samuel Chilton, of Washington, and Henry Griswold, of Cleveland, O., appeared and remained through the trial.

Driveway.
Can you tell me what route has been selected for the new driveway from Gamble's Hill?
J. A. B.

The route has not yet been decided on.

Great Emigrants.
What men in this country who came as emigrants have made great names for themselves?
MISS F. S.

You would be able to secure an answer satisfactory to yourself only by letting us know whether you desire to include the period of early settlement or not, and just what your own definition of "great names" is.

S. S. Prentiss.
Can you tell me the full name of the great lawyer, S. S. Prentiss, when and where he was born and of what ancestry?
REV. T. JOHNSON.

Seargent Smith Prentiss. He was born September 30, 1808, at Portland, Me. The first of his paternal ancestry in this country was Henry Prentice, who settled as a "planter" in Cambridge, Mass., prior to 1636, his name being in the list of members of the first church in that place in the early part of that year. His great-grandson, the Rev. Joshua Prentice, altered the spelling of the family name to its present form.

Dunbar.
Will you be good enough to state the date of the battle of Dunbar?
R. D. McS.

There are three "battles of Dunbar." April 27, 1296, the English, under Edward I., defeated the Scots, under the Earl of Athol; the city was successfully defended by Black Agnes of Dunbar, Countess of March, against the English under the Earl of Salisbury, in 1339; September 3, 1650, the army of Cromwell and Monk defeated the Scotch Royalists, under David Leslie.

About as Usual.
A recent number of a weekly, which claims 2,000,000 subscribers, contains a letter reflecting on John B. Floyd, touching the removal of arms from West Point, etc. Is there any truth in the accusation?
R. D. F. F.

Mr. Stanton made a report to the House of Representatives on February 18, 1861, which absolutely disposes of the whole matter. It shows that the Southern States in 1860 obtained less, not more, than the quota of arms allowed them by law, Kentucky, Mississippi and North Carolina getting none, because they did not ask for any. It shows that the United States had on hand in 1859, 500,000 old muskets, which had been condemned as "unsuitable for public service," and offered privately and at auction for $2.50 apiece, with few buyers, and that Secretary Floyd on November 30, 1859, had ordered 105,000 of them to be shipped from the Springfield armory to five Southern arsenals, "in proportion to their means for proper storage." So far is the truth from sustaining any charge of this sort of thing against the men who upheld the right in the Civil War that it puts many of them in the amiable but unprofitable role so often filled by the hero of La Mancha. The surrender by Southern naval commanders of the vessels under their charge was, to say the least, of very doubtful propriety. These vessels belonged as much to the Southern partners of the disrupted firm of the United States as to the Northern partners, and the commanders should have steered them into Southern ports.

WHAT WAS NEWS FIFTY YEARS AGO

Reprinted from This Newspaper.

Yankees in New Kent.
At daylight yesterday a company of Yankee cavalry made a dash on the pickets stationed below New Kent Courthouse, but they found the pickets wide awake. They gave the Yanks a salute and moved in to give the alarm. None of the pickets were injured or captured. The enemy found their plans, whatever they were, frustrated and then they gallopped back towards Williamsburg.

White House Raided.
A train was started out yesterday on the York River Road to replace two engines on the tracks, but soon returned to the city when it was heard that a considerable force of Yankees had reached the White House. Nothing more definite has been heard of their movements and objects.

From East Tennessee.
An official report from General Longstreet, dated Russellville, Tenn., says Major G. W. Day, with 100 men, attacked and defeated a Yankee force of 150 at Big Spring, near Tazewell. Three officers and sixty-four privates were captured, and with them, seventy horses, six wagons, one ambulance and fifty stands of arms.

From the Northern Neck.
The Yankee raiders that appeared in Westmoreland and Richmond Counties last week have disappeared. The only damage they did was to burn a quantity of bacon at Warsaw, in Richmond County.

Blockade Runner Destroyed.
The steamer Vera, a Confederate blockade runner, loaded with supplies for the government, was run down and burned off Fort Fisher on the 12th. Among the goods destroyed was a magnificent uniform intended as a present for General Lee. Full particulars of the affair have not been received.

Resolutions of Remonstrance.
In the State Legislature yesterday resolutions were passed remonstrating against the passage of the bill now pending in the Confederate Congress providing for the conscription for military service of boys and men from the ages of sixteen to fifty-five.

On the Nansemond River.
A number of Yankee gunboats are operating on the Nansemond River, from which thieving parties are continually going on shore to annoy the citizens. Last Saturday a band of Confederate scouts secreted themselves in the woods near the mouth of Chuckatuck Creek and fired upon the Yankee raiders, killing two and wounding three. By way of retaliation the gunboats shelled Cherry Grove, the handsome place of Richard H. Riddick, doing considerable damage. They threatened to burn the place.

Smallpox in Knoxville.
Smallpox is raging among the Union troops and the negroes in Knoxville, Tenn., there being 600 cases among them, while there are less than a dozen cases among the white citizens. In consequence of the smallpox the main body of troops has been removed, and are in camp at Strawberry Plains.

Traveling on Forged Passport.
N. A. Bernstein was arraigned before Alexander H. Sands, Confederate States Commissioner, yesterday on a charge of uttering and attempting to use a passport to which Major Griswold's name had been forged. Bernstein was sent on to the grand jury. He was trying to make his way through the lines to go to Gloucester, and said he bought the passport from a man named Jacobs, paying $600 for it. He offered the guard who halted him a bribe of $50 to let him pass.

Reckless Driving.
There is great complaint, especially on the part of women, of reckless driving through the streets of the city by the drivers, both white and black, of government wagons. The negro drivers are said to be especially reckless, as well as impudent. The Mayor and the police will undoubtedly take this matter in hand.

Saddle for General Morgan
At the store of G. Z. Miles there is on exhibition a magnificent saddle, which is to be presented to General John H. Morgan from the citizens of Danville. It is made of the best of material and is silver mounted.

Married.
At the Grace Street Baptist Church an interesting marriage took place when Mr. Benjamin Cottrell and Miss Bettie M. Pace, daughter of George D. Pace, of Henrico County, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock. Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., performed the ceremony.

A Horse for General Morgan.
Ex-Governor F. F. W. Allston, of South Carolina, has a thoroughbred horse, which he proposes to present to General Morgan, or to any officer of his command whom the general may designate.

Desperate Jump.
Yesterday a conscript from King William County, who was being brought to this city under guard, on the York River train, jumped from the platform while the train was in very rapid motion. While he made his escape he reached the ground in very ungraceful shape, having turned several somersaults down a high embankment.

Counterfeit Money.
A man from Norfolk was arrested yesterday for trying to pass counterfeit Confederate money at the Treasury Department. The money was a very good counterfeit, but it developed that the man was an innocent holder of it, having bought it with gold in Norfolk, and in good faith. It is said that ingenious Yankees have put a great deal of counterfeit Confederate notes in circulation in Norfolk.

From Charleston.
Charleston, January 20.—The shelling of Charleston to-day was not as vigorous as for several days past. Only 124 shells were fired in the city from daylight to 5 o'clock in the evening. Little or no damage was done.

Cotton Burned.
An incendiary fire at the depot in Columbia, S. C., yesterday destroyed 3,000 bales of cotton and other property of the value of $2,000,000. Nine hundred bales of the burned cotton belonged to the Confederate government.

Latest from the North.
From Northern papers just to hand, some news is obtained:

James R. Minnis, a dry goods merchant of Petersburg; Louis Kayton, S. Bach, James Stein, H. Stein, E. Weil, S. Winehea and J. J. Simins, refugees from Richmond, have reached Baltimore.

Henry Ward Beecher in a speech, made in New York, strongly advocated vigorous conscription, in order to replenish the depleted and constantly depleting ranks of the Yankee army.

New York papers have information of the burning off Java Head of the American ship Winged Racer, from Manilla, and the Amanda, bound for Falmouth. They were destroyed by the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

The Yankees have captured Hugh Logan, charged with having piloted General Lee's army into Pennsylvania. He was sent to Pennsylvania for trial.

General Rosecranz has been given the command of the Army of Missouri, supplanting General Schofield.

A. M. Palmer, a rank Republican, and who was recommended by Horace Greeley for a position in the New York Custom House, has been arrested, charged with running the blockade to bring supplies to the South. He was arrested, and probably will be convicted, on the testimony of Lewis Benjamin, who has been engaged in the same business.

Abe Martin

Nobuddy takes as much interest in his business as a pawnbroker. A boob is a feller who can't see any harm in lettin' his girl tango with somebuddy else.

Voice of the People

Attention, Ministers.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I have read, with much interest, the recent articles contained in your worthy paper on the subject of the "Laboring Man and the Church," and, not for idle criticism, but with the hope that it may bring some one to a realization of their dereliction of duty, I wish to make mention of some deplorable facts existing in Richmond churches.

Can it be that the churches of our city have as many members as they desire? Are the ministers supposed to cater to, or look after, the present membership without making any effort to bring in new members; especially strangers arriving to make their home in Richmond?

I am personally acquainted with two families who have moved to Richmond in the past year or so, both of whom have always been regular church attendants. One of them attended three different Richmond churches, of their own denomination, for a period of eight months. During this time they were not spoken to by a member of either. Never received one word of welcome, or a solicitation to become regular members.

The other family has been attending church regularly for several weeks. To my knowledge, pastors of two churches were furnished with their names and addresses more than a month ago, and advised that they would bring their letter to some local church. Yet, neither of these pastors has visited these people or extended them any welcome or cordiality whatever.

I know one case of a wife whose husband was indifferent to church going. She succeeded in taking him to one church regularly for five months, during which time they were never spoken to. This wife longed for some of the people to take her husband by the hand and make him feel at home. Instead, they were always made to feel as outsiders, and the time came when the husband would no longer attend. The people to whom I refer are as genteel as are found anywhere, and the equals of any resident of Richmond.

Has the church, in the slightest measure, done its duty in these cases? Emphatically, no! People are not going into any strange church, and after meeting the pastor, from whom they receive no attention after one polite handshake, seek him out to present a letter, or ask to be taken in as members of a congregation that is so absolutely indifferent to any one other than the already organized "circle."

Do these "circles" have an idea that the church is for them and for them alone? Do the pastors have an idea that they are pastors only of the "circle"? At any rate, the actions of either would indicate that "yes" is the correct answer to both these questions.

I would be mighty glad to see you treat this question in your editorial columns, as I am sure it would be the means of bringing it before many of the people who need to read it.

A CITIZEN.

The Torrens System.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Monday's paper tells us the good news that old North Carolina has adopted the Torrens system of land title registration, by means of which the State guarantees the title to a purchaser of a parcel of land.

Now that Virginia is about to follow suit, and adopt this needed reform, it is the proper thing to do to place the credit for this good work in constructive legislation where it belongs, for such reforms do not come about suddenly, but are the result of slow growth of new ideas.

And the reformer often has little to reward him for labor for the good of the community, for "custom" and "self-interest" are very jealous of their privileges, and so we see that social justice and economic liberty are not an accomplished fact, but only ideas that "hover dim and shapeless in the might have been."

If I am not misinformed, the man who has done most in Virginia to promote the idea of land-title reform is Colonel Eugene Massie, of Richmond, who, as a member of the Legislature, first advocated the Torrens plan, and has been preaching it ever since.

We are progressing some, though very slowly, and the people now know enough and read enough to understand that ideas must rule in the future, as opposed to the old rule by the strong arm of entrenched privilege.

The Times-Dispatch has been sowing a lot of good seed lately—new ideas that may fall on good ground and spring to life, and grow into great actions. I like particularly your several editorial references to the idea of exempting a portion of the tax assessment on buildings, so as to encourage more and better building and home making for the people.

The wonder is that more people have not seen and understood that the "taxing power of the community" can be used to better purpose than as a mere expedient to raise money. It is a most potent weapon, and if it is not handled with due regard for the "science of civilization," it will be our enemy instead of our friend.

If you tax capital, it is hidden, or invested in a community that has "seen the cat" and does not tax capital.

If you tax improvements, you encourage vacant lots, and idle farm land, and labor goes where production is considered better than speculation.

If you tax "land values," the rule is reversed, for land cannot be hidden or run away, and a tax on it stimulates use and production, and that means healthy and natural growth all along the line—real prosperity.

"PIEDMONT."

Poinsett—His Flower.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Recently the "Voice of the People" carried an interesting letter concerning Joel P. Poinsett, the distinguished American diplomat, who died in 1853, just sixty years ago.

While oftenest remembered as a statesman and representative citizen, he unintentionally built a perpetual memorial to himself in the discovery of an interesting plant, now widely distributed, which, at Christmas time, brightens the florists' windows and our homes, and is coupled with good wishes and happy greetings on New Year cards.

Poinsettia pulcherrima, a plant native of Mexico and Central America, the brilliant scarlet leaf-like form of which, surrounding the small greenish-yellow flower head, is conceded as unrivaled among decorative plants, and this botanical wonder was brought from the wilderness of a new country by the man whose name was given to it by an appreciative botanist.

W. D. R.

NEWS OF SOUTH RICHMOND

HEAR AUTO SUIT

Case of Mrs. Meyer Against Railway Company on Trial To-Day.

The $5,000 suit of Mrs. Emma Meyer against the Virginia Railway and Power Company for damages to her automobile in an accident at Fourth and Broad Streets will be heard to-day in Hustings Court, Part II. The plaintiff claims that a Laurel Street car ran into her machine on August 1, smashing it against a trolley pole.

In her declaration filed by counsel, O'Flaherty, Fulton & Byrd, Mrs. Meyer claims that she and her daughter, Anna Meyer, were seriously injured by falling from the car. Her husband, who was running it, was also hurt, the plaintiff asserts. She alleges that proper warning was not given by the motorman.

A Surprise Party.

An enjoyable surprise party was given to Miss Lola Cheatham on Friday evening in the home her grandfather, Captain James A. Lipscomb, of 1903 Maury Street. After playing games until a late hour, the party repaired to the dining-room, where refreshments were served. Among those present were:

Misses Louise Rudd, Lorene Moody, Louise Parsley, Marie Rudd, Rena Vincent, Lucy Wells, Vera Redford, Estelle Moody, Mary Atkinson, Verna Lifsey, Jella Williams, Inell Redford, Virginia Harris, Nellie Redford, Rena Lipscomb, Lela Cheatham; Messrs. Mack Hague, Raymond Smith, Paul Brinser, Jessie Mastin, Harry Talbott, Eric Wells, Raymond Neister, Oscar Redford, Archie Ellis, Jasper Durham, John Robertson, Charlie Robertson, Daniel Adkinson, Aubrey Reams, Clinton Chalkley, Carlton Redford, Le Roy Redford, Hinton Lifsey, Edgar Mastin, Robert Claiborne, Shelton Lifsey, Elmo Lipscomb; Captain and Mrs. Lipscomb, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cheatham, Mrs. J. R. Moody and Robert Baughan.

Funeral of Sylvan Moody.

The body of Sylvan Moody, son of Mrs. Indiana D. Moody, a former resident of the Southside, who died on Tuesday in Pittsburgh, will be brought here for burial this morning at 7:50 o'clock. The funeral services will take place at the grave in Maury Cemetery, where the interment will be made. Besides his mother, whose home is in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Moody is survived by a sister and brother, Linwood Moody, of Chesterfield County, and a wife and two children.

Property Transfer.

Joseph T. Ankers and wife transferred to Arthur H. Sully the property at 1915 Decatur Street for $1,000, according to a deed of bargain and sale recorded yesterday in Hustings Court, Part II.

Improving From Injury.

Mrs. Clarence Moles, of 12 East Sixth Street, who was injured on Monday night by striking herself with an ax while cutting wood, was reported to be improving yesterday. The ax was caught in a clothesline, and then fell on her head. She was treated by Dr. E. T. Rucker, who said that her injury was not dangerous.

Personal Mention.

Miss Anna Page Williams, of Greensboro, N. C., is visiting Misses Alice and Eliza Ingram.

Mrs. Joseph W. Ankers will leave on Monday for Emporia to visit friends.

The Industrial Chapter of Meade Memorial Episcopal Church will give a Valentine tea on February 13 in the home of Mrs. Charles T. Jones.

Instead of the prayer-meeting service last night, the congregation of Porter Street Presbyterian Church joined in a union meeting at the Second Presbyterian Church.

SOUTHERN TO RUN FARMERS' SPECIAL

State Agricultural Department Will Aid in Extending Knowledge Along Line in Virginia.

Working in co-operation with the Virginia Department of Agriculture, the Southern Railway Company will operate a special agricultural train over its system in this State next month. Forty-eight stops will be made on the tour, which begins at West Point, on February 3.

The train will be operated for the purpose of disseminating the latest information of improved farming methods among farmers along its route. It will consist of two coaches for lecture purposes, one coach with seats removed for exhibits and another car to carry the lecturers who will accompany it.

W. E. Gross, agent of the land and industrial department of the Southern Railway, will be in charge of the train, and Commissioner Koiner and representatives from his department will deliver lectures and conduct demonstrations. Following is the itinerary:

February 3—West Point, 10 A. M.; Lester Manor, 2 P. M.
February 4—Midlothian, 10 A. M.; Amelia, 2 P. M.
February 5—Burkeville, 10 A. M.; Meherrin, 2 P. M.; Keysville, 7:30 P. M.
February 6—Chase City, 10 A. M.; Clarksville, 2 P. M.
February 7—South Hill, 10 A. M.; Lawrenceville, 2 P. M.
February 9—Capron, 10 A. M.; Franklin, 2 P. M.
February 10—Drakes Branch, 10 A. M.; Scottsburg, 2 P. M.; South Boston, 7:30 P. M.
February 11—Pace, 10 A. M.; Ringgold, 2 P. M.
February 12—Oak Hill, 9 A. M.; Cascade, 12:30 P. M.; Axton, 3 P. M.
February 13—Stuart, 10 A. M.; Critz, 2 P. M.
February 14—Spencer 10 A. M.; Martinsville, 2 P. M.
February 16—Dry Fork, 10 A. M.; Gretna, 2 P. M.
February 17—Altavista, 10 A. M.; Evington, 2 P. M.
February 18—Amherst, 10 A. M.; Arrington, 2 P. M.
February 19—Covesville, 10 A. M.; North Garden, 2 P. M.
February 20—Barboursville, 10 A. M.; Orange, 2 P. M.
February 21—Culpeper, 10 A. M.; Midland, 2 P. M.
February 23—The Plains, 10 A. M.; Markham, 2 P. M.
February 24—Strasburg, 10 A. M.; Toms Brooks, 2 P. M.
February 25—Edinburg, 10 A. M.; Mt. Jackson, 2 P. M.
February 26—Timberville, 10 A. M.; Linville, 2 P. M.
February 27—Harrisburg, 10 A. M.
February 28—Manassas, 10 A. M.; Burke, 2 P. M.

TRAFFIC OFFICER HIT BY MOTOR CAR

Bernstein Knocked Down While Showing Green Driver How to Turn Around.

While on duty at Ninth and Main Streets, Traffic Policeman Bernstein had a narrow escape from serious injury yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, when he was knocked down and dragged fifty feet by a light touring car driven by E. E. Langford, a salesman of Charles M. Stieff, piano manufacturers. As a driver, Langford afterward told Bernstein, he was a novice and yesterday was the second time, he said, that he ever steered a machine. He will be summoned to Police Court to show cause why he should not be fined for reckless driving.

Langford was driving north through Ninth Street. As he neared Main Bernstein saw that he was on the left hand side of the street in violation of the traffic ordinance. The officer left his spot and held up his hand and Langford stopped. He was told that he was violating the traffic law, and then Bernstein directed him to turn and drive about him. Langford started the motor, but instead of heading the car to turn about Bernstein, directed it at him and the latter was knocked down before he could leap to one side. The front axle shaft caught him and headforemost he was dragged across the street before Langford could stop his car.

The accident was witnessed by several hundred people, and many ran to the assistance of the prostrated policeman. He was taken into a near-by drug store, and it was found that his injuries were not serious. Accompanied by Police Commissioner Boykin, who saw the accident, he was walked to police headquarters, where he was examined by Dr. St. Julian Oppenhimer, and it was found that he was badly scratched about the hip. He was slightly bruised about his entire body. However, he was able to return to duty and continued to perform it until 11 o'clock last night, when he was relieved at Eighth and Broad Streets.

Immediately after the accident Langford said that he would never again attempt to drive an automobile. He sent for a professional chauffeur to take his car to a garage.

Following a conference with Chief of Police Werner it was decided not to arrest Langford, but to have a summons issued for him.

BIG BRONZE GROUP IN NEED OF REPAIR

Governor Mann to Send Special Message About the Washington Monument.

The need of general repairs of the Washington Monument group in the Capitol Square will be the subject of a special message to be sent to the General Assembly by Governor Mann either the latter part of this week or the first of next. The message will recommend that the General Assembly authorize the expenditure of a relatively small amount of money to put the imposing monument in complete repair.

While the celebrated group of Virginia statesmen is in no danger of tumbling from dilapidation or anything of that character, years of exposure to the weather have caused rusting of the iron work on the interior of the big pedestal and other customary wear. There has been no crumbling of the stone or anything to cause serious alarm, but certain minor parts of the monument have begun to show the effects of exposure.

The need for repairs has been known by Colonel John W. Richardson, Superintendent of the State Grounds and Buildings, for some time, but he has been at a loss to determine from what source the necessary money shall come. His only appropriation is an annual sum of $1,500 for the care of the trees and walks and the feeding of the squirrels.

In this instance the General Assembly is expected to follow its regular course of voting a special appropriation for repairs to State buildings and property. The monument, however, will not be painted.

DEVELOPS SMALLPOX.

Visitor to Williamsburg Family Stricken With Disease.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Williamsburg, Va., January 21.—Kenneth A. Agee, formerly principal of Nicholson High School and for a number of years a student at William and Mary, was a visitor at the home of H. A. Cooley from Saturday till Monday evening, and was suffering from an attack of smallpox at the time, although he was not conscious of it. Mr. Agee, who is a teacher in the Portsmouth High School, was sick all of last week, but was not ill enough to need the attention of a physician. Feeling better he came to Williamsburg on Saturday to spend the week-end, returning to Portsmouth on Monday. Yesterday Mr. Cooley received a telegram from a physician announcing that Mr. Agee was ill with smallpox.

Mr. Cooley has had all the members of his family vaccinated as a precautionary measure, and his daughter, Miss Blanche Cooley, who is teacher of the seventh grade in the Williamsburg High School, is at home under quarantine. Naturally much uneasiness is felt by the members of Mr. Cooley's family over their exposure to the disease.

SPIKE CAUSES WRECK.

That, It Is Believed, Will Be Report of Investigators.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Winston-Salem, N. C., January 21.—Messrs. Archer and Cash, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, conducted an investigation here this afternoon inquiring into the cause of the wreck at Davidson on Sunday night, which resulted in the death of Engineer Curlee and Fireman Wilson. They declined to give out any statement as to their findings, but it is known that the officials of the Southern Railway who attended the hearing are satisfied that the official report will give the thoughtless placing of a spike on the rail by a nine-year-old boy as the direct cause of the derailment.